BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

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There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 6, 1864.

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Jan. 5.—The House now meets every day at 11 o'clock. This morning the Military Committee reported an act to increase the efficiency of the army by the employment of free negroes and slaves in certain capacities, which provides that all male free negroes between 18 and 50 shall be held liable to perform duties in connection with the military defence of the country, such as work on the fortifications, government works for the production and preparation of materials of war, or in military hospitals, as the Secretary of War may from time to time prescribe, and while performing such duties they shall receive rations, clothing and eleven dollars per month. The act authorizes the Secretary also to employ as many male slaves as the wants of the service require, furnishing rations, clothing and paying the owners eleven dollars per month. Their loss by act of the enemy, or escape to the enemy, or disease incurred in discharge of service required, the owner shall be entitled to receive their value.

The Secretary of War is authorized to impress as many slaves as required, from time to time, where needed.—Placed on calendar and ordered to be printed.

The bill to place in the service citizens of any of the States or Territories of the United States was taken up and a motion made to refer back to Committee, with instructions to report various amendments. The bill was discussed till the hour for the special order arrived, when the House went into secret session on the tax and currency bills.

Great anxiety is manifested to know the provisions of the bills, but the House seems disposed to consider the measures entirely in secret session.

The Senate passed a bill declaring the intent and meaning of the 11th section of the tithing act to be that farmers shall not be required to pay a tenth of their straw of wheat, rye, oats, barley, shucks or cornstalks. The Senate went into secret session at an early hour.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Jan. 5.—Gen. Morgan, who was expected here this afternoon from Danville, will not arrive until Thursday.

No sign of flag truce boat. Our latest Northern dates are to the 25th ult.

Prices of provisions continue to advance in this market. Two extensive auction sales of stocks are advertised to take place this week. Confederate eight per cent. bonds, long dates, sold yesterday at 117

From Northern Virginia.

ORANGE C. H., Jan. 5.—A few prisoners, captured by the Black Horse Cavalry, near Warrenton, have been received here.

The enemy have moved, during the past week, a small force of infantry in the direction of Madison C. H., from Culpeper C. H., to a point about six miles beyond the former point.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 5.—The enemy opened fire on the city last night at 10 o'clock and fired one shell every half hour until half past five this morning. Sixteen shells in all were thrown. Nobody hurt. The Yankees opened two batteries to-day—one bearing on the city and the other on James Island.

No firing between the batteries, and all quiet at Sumter.

The number of shells thrown into the city up to this time, since the commencement, is about 450.

The papers tell us that three-fourths of the negroes of Petersburg are without homes, because the owners demand exorbitant hire for them. We hope we shall not be considered an enemy of the institution because we state this fact as a news item.

Gen. Morgan is yet detained at Danville on account of the illness of his wife. He is expected in Richmond in a few days, where a public reception awaits him.

The Jews of Richmond presented to our sick and wounded in the city hospitals, as a New Year's offering, over two thousand dollars. This is creditable to the House of *Benjamin*.

THE TERRIBLE EXPLOSIONS AT YORKTOWN.

The *Cavalier*, a Yankee paper published at Yorktown, gives the following particulars of the late fire and conflagration at that place:

About 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening last, the usual quietude and sense of security from danger that had so long pervaded Yorktown, was disturbed by the startling alarm of "Fire!" and soldiers and citizens rushed from their quarters to behold one of

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH. WEDNESDAY. JAN. 6. 1864. NO. 48

the most alarming sights that the imagination could picture.

The frame building occupied for hospital purposes by the 148th New York Volunteers, and the 16th New York Foot Artillery, in the kitchen of which the fire originated, was in flames, and separated from it only by the government bakery, also a light wooden structure, stood the Court House, in which a large quantity of ammunition was stored, whilst on the other side of the street, and directly opposite the Court House, was the old frame tavern stand, with timbers dry and combustible as punk, which also contained a quantity of almost every variety of explosive missiles, threatening with death the hardy soldiers who rushed to the scene of the conflagration, and exerted every energy in fruitless efforts to suppress the flames.

The hospital contained about twenty patients, all of whom escaped uninjured, and found refuge in buildings remote from the fire. But in spite of every effort to stay its progress, the fire communicated with the old tavern, and soon afterwards with the Court House, spreading so rapidly that the removal of the ammunition from the buildings was beyond all human possibility of accomplishment.

The alarm and excitement throughout the fort, when the bursting of heated shells gave the terrible warning of an explosion more terrific that was certain to follow, was most intense. None knew at what moment the expected crash would come, and few dared to hope for other than the most destructive results. Where might safety be found was now the absorbing question, which none could answer, and upon which but little time was left to deliberate. The more timid ran to the remoter extremities of the fort, and sought refuge behind the numerous guns that peering over the parapet defy an army of human beings, yet remained silent and powerless under the broad and baneful glow of the triumphant flames. Others fell upon the ground, or got behind buildings, hay bales, in the ravines and behind trees—wherever the slightest promise of shelter was offered, to await, in painful suspense, the inevitable explosion.

A few stout hearts lingered around the burning buildings, unwilling to give up the field of a strife to the devouring element, until finally forced by the increasing heat to abandon the conflict and save themselves from destruction. Too much credit cannot be given to Lt. Hu[illegible] Battery L, 4th U. S. Artillery, and a portion of the men of that battery, who, whilst fragments of shells and bricks flew thick and fast around them, undertook and accomplished the desperate work of banking up a magazine near the burning buildings, and thus saved it from explosion

Thicker and faster flew the missiles through the air and along the streets, until about eight o'clock, when the old tavern was blown up, destroying the upper portion of the Court-House and igniting the powder in the basement of that building, causing a second explosion, which followed the first so quickly as to be scarcely distinguishable from it. The concussion that followed was tremendous, making the earth tremble for miles around as though shaken by some awful revulsion of nature.

Burning timbers were scattered in every direction, and showers of whistling shot and howling shell were hurled through the air, which was darkened by clouds of smoke and sand, and almost simultaneously, following the explosion, and mingling with the unearthly noise, came the crash of falling buildings, followed by the more rapid explosion of shells, whose fragments filled the air during the whole night, rendering it impossible to ascertain, with safety, the extent of the damage.

We are informed that nearly all the ammunition that was stored in the basement of the Court-House and the tavern building consisted of old stores that were left here by General Magruder. A large quantity of the powder cartridges, had been fished from the river, where it was thrown by the rebels, and which, after the fire was extinguished, lay scattered among the rubbish, unexploded.

The camp of the [illegible] Artillery was a mass of burning ruins, [illegible] of that regiment were, most of them [illegible] sheltered during the long hours of that night of terrors, exposed to the increasing cold, many having lost their blankets and overcoats in the general ruin.

The camp of Battery L, 4th U. S. Artillery, was also partly destroyed.

The explosion had scattered the fire over the whole space of ground extending from the spot where the hospital stood to the northern gate of the fort, and embracing the camp of the 16th N. Y. Artillery and a portion of the camp of the Battery L, and from among the scattered and burning fragments of buildings that strewed the ground there was poured forth a continual shower of [illegible] brick, that went whistling, screeching [illegible] through the air, and fell thick and fast [illegible] in a manner that was truly appalling.

Old soldiers, who have fought at Fair Oaks and on other desperate battle fields, declare that they never encountered danger in so terrible a form.

Before the explosion took place, the mail-boat and other vessels lying at or near the wharves withdrew to a respectable distance, and received no other injury than the breaking of a few windows.

About 4 o'clock on Thursday morning, a magazine in the north citidel of the fort was pierced by a shell, which bursted in the vault, when another explosion took place. The concussion, we believe, from the effects produced in the *Cavalier* office and in our sleeping quarters, was much greater than that of the evening previous, though the damage done to property, compared with the losses by the first explosion, was trifling, the magazine being situated at a greater distance from the business portion of the town.

Two 20-pounder guns that were mounted near the magazine were thrown into the camp of Battery L, 4th Artillery, a distance of about 70 yards. Doors were torn from their fastenings in every part of the fort, and windows and walls that had resisted the first shock were shattered by this.

As the day dawned upon the ruins in the fort, the rain commenced falling copiously, which continued for several hours, and the bursting of shells became less frequent, until, early in the afternoon, the fire was entirely extinguished. But the scene of the terrible explosions presented an appearance that defies description.

Fifteen or more buildings were completely destroyed, whilst almost every house in the fort was more or less damaged by the concussions or by flying fragments of shells and other missiles.

ECONOMISE THE FORCE.

"Put every man into the army" and "prepare for a long war," are counsels frequently issuing from the same mouth, but they are irreconcilable. Some propose to put the whole hazard of the Confederate cause upon a single cast of the dice, and marshalling "every man who can carry a gun" into the Confederate ranks, accept the chances of terminating the war by a single campaign, which will drive the enemy beyond the Ohio river. If we failed to drive him beyond the Ohio, or if he would not "stay driven," or refused to make peace as the result of the driving, the experiment would have miscarried, and the consequences would, in all probability, be fatal. But we can at least comprehend such a proposition as that—it is the offspring of an impatient desperation which is willing to repose the final issue of the struggle upon the fate of a single campaign. It proposes to concentrate every energy in one grand, desperate blow, which, if it hits, may be fatal; but hit or miss, will leave us exhausted and powerless. It is part and parcel of that aggressive policy so pertinaciously pressed by a part of the newspapers, but which has brought us, in fact, well nigh to the brink of ruin.

But the other idea of pu[illegible] into the army, while, at the same tim[illegible] so weary out the enemy by a protra[illegible] nacious resistance, has no consistency o[illegible] ce upon it. If we count upon a long wa[illegible] as the very first measures of common prude[illegible] tain all the productive resources and industri[illegible] mism of the country in full vigor. [illegible] the stringency of the blockade increases, our mechanical resources must be developed. To curtail them [illegible] her, or to destroy them, is to cripple the army. As our territory diminishes, it becomes increasingly important that its productive capacity should be fully maintained, and, if possible increased. As money depreciates so increases the necessity for tax payers and tax paying resources. What we need, then, instead of crying out to put every man in the army, is to economise with those we have. There is hardly a fourth of the men on the army rolls in active service. Gather up the stragglers. It is stated to us that there are sixty or seventy thousand men doing provost duty. We hardly believe it, but the number is great, and might be reduced or wholly substituted by local organizations of men unfit for active service. Economy, whether in management of the finances or the use of troops, is the grand condition of a protr[illegible] war. Use it.—*Macon Telegraph.*

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Jan. 1.

APPLES—Green	$20 00
Dried	$8@10
BACON—Hog round	$2 40
BEEF	65@70c
BEESWAX	$3 00
BEANS	$10
BUTTER	$3 50
CANDLES—Tallow	
" Wax—By the box	
" Adamantine	
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$60
CHICKENS	$2
COFFEE	$10
DUCKS	$2
EGGS	50
FLOUR—Family	100
Superfine	$88
Fine	$40
FODDER—Per hundred	$8
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	8
GEESE	$3
HIDES—Dry	$2
" Green	$1
HAY—Per hundred	$7
LARD	$2 50
MOLASSES	$12 75
MEAL	$12
NAILS—Scarce	$2 00
OATS—Per hundred	$7
" Cleaned	$6 bu
PORK	$200 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$7
" Irish	$4@5
PEAS—Ground	$10
" Stock	$10
" White Table	$12
RAGS	15c
RICE	40c
RYE	$10
SALT	$25 00
SUGAR—Brown	$5 00
" Coffee	$5 50
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$2 50
WHEAT	$15

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

December 31, 1863.

BEEF CATTLE—The market continues to be poorly supplied, and prices rule high. We quote on the hoof at 70 to 80 cents per lb. for net meat.

BEESWAX—Sells from carts at $2 50 per lb.

BACON—Scarcely any coming [illegible] one on market. We quote from carts at $2 25 [illegible] 50 per lb. for hog round.

BUTTER—Sells at $5 to $5 50 per lb.

CORN—Very little on market. We quote at $8 to $10 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Sells from the granaries in the small way at $8 per bushel.

COTTON—Sells at $1 60 to $1 75 cents per lb.

EGGS—Sell from carts at $2 25 to $2 50 per dozen.

FLOUR—Scarcely any coming in, and the market is nearly bare, with a fair demand. We quote small sales at $8 for superfine, $90 to $95 per bbl for family.

HIDES—Green, $1 75 to $2 25, and dry $4 50 per lb.

LEATHER—Sole, $10 50 to $11, and Upper, $12 50 to 13 per lb.

LARD—Sells by the bbl at $2 25 per lb.

MOLASSES—Retails at $15 to $16 per gallon.

NAILS—By the keg, $1 60 to $1 65 per lb.

POULTRY—Chickens, $2 to $2 50, and grown fowls, $2 50 to $3 each.

POTATOES—Sweet, $10 to $12, and Irish, $18 to $20 per bushel.

PORK—A few small lots of fresh have been brought in and sold from carts at $1 50 per lb.

PEA NUTS—$10 to $12 per bushel.

RICE—Clean, 50 cents per lb by the cask.

SALT—The market has ruled very dull for the past week, and only retail sales have been made. We quote Sound made at $13 to $15 per bushel.

SUGAR—By the bbl $2 85 to $3 per lb.

SHEETING—Fayetteville factory, $3 35 to $3 50 per yard by the bale.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—$2 50 to $2 60 per gallon.

PHYSICIAN'S NOTICE.

AT A MEETING OF THOSE PHYSICIANS PRACticing in the city of Raleigh, whose names are subscribed to this publication, held at Dr. Wm. G. Hill's office, on the evening of the 23d instant, it was agreed to and determined upon—

1st. That they would practice in the country after the 1st of January, 1864, and during the unsettled state of prices for the necessary articles of supply and support for themselves and their families, all of which they have to purchase, upon these terms, viz: at old prices when paid in the products of the country at old prices, otherwise their charges will be in proportion to the prices demanded for these products.

2d. In their town practice they will be governed by these circumstances, viz: when they know that their patients are dependent on a stated and limited income from vested funds or salary or wages, they will be moderate in their charges, otherwise they will charge prices corresponding with the times, unless paid in such articles as are needed by themselves and their families at reduced prices, when their charges will be relatively lessened.

Justice and an imposing sense of duty to themselves and their families, which they cannot disregard, impel them to this step, while, on the other hand, equal justice and a proper sense of duty to the public demand that they should make known their purposes and determinations.

FABIUS J. HAYWOOD,
WM. H. HILL,
CHAS. E. JOHNSON,
W. H. McKEE.

Dec 23-6t

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.
June 2-tf

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE.

ON THURSDAY NEXT, THE 7TH INST., IN front of our Sales Room, we will sell to the highest bidder, commencing at 11 o'clock—

1300 penyweight Gold Bullion
500 dollars Gold Coin
2 North Carolina State Bonds, $1000 each,
for the Wilmington, Charlotte & [illegible] R. Co.

FURNITURE.

1 Book Case
1 Card Table
2 What-Nots, 1 very fine
1 Passage Table
1 small Card Table
1 lot fine Chairs
1 large Mahogony Rocking Chair
1 fine lot China and Glass Ware
1 large sett Silver Plated Castors
1 lot fine Paintings and Engravings
1 lot fine Mantel Ornaments
Mattresses, Pillows, &c &c
1 set fine Waiters
1 lot fine Window Shades
1 lot Garden Implements
And many other desirable articles.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Jan 4-1 Auctioneers.

91 BALES COTTON FOR SALE

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRE TO SELL 91 BALES of excellent Cotton in good condition, weighing 36,610 pounds. Said cotton is snugly housed at Union C. H., S. C., some 50 or 60 miles Northwest from Columbia, S. C., in as safe a position from the enemy as any Confederacy where it can be permitted to stay the purchaser may desire.

For further particulars apply to us at Graham C. H., or at the Progress Office Raleigh, N. C.

Jan 4-1w* ALBRIGHT, BASON

FOR SALE.

FIFTY HOGSHEADS MANUFACTURING [illegible] co.
Dec 30-1w* J. B. LITTLE
Louisburg

FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE [illegible] LES Cotton.
Dec 30-1w* O. H. FOST[illegible]
Louisburg, N. C.

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE SET OF TINSMITH TOOL[illegible] 1 quality, in good order, and only used a[illegible] year. Apply to the
Dec 28-2w PROGRESS OFF[illegible]
Standard copy two weeks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVIDEND NO. 6.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. CO.,
Vance, January 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPA[illegible] have declared a Dividend of six per cent. on capital stock payable on and after the first day of ary next at this office.

The Transfer Book will be closed from this date u[illegible] the day of payment. JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr.,
Jan 4 3tawtd Secretary.

LABORERS WANTED.

PIEDMONT R. R., CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Danville, Dec. 7th, 1863.

I WISH TO HIRE TWO HUNDRED ABLE-BODIED negroes to work upon this Rail Road. They will be exclusively under the care and direction of the Company, and preparations have been made to ensure good quarters, sufficient food and proper medical attention. The work to be done by them lies about half way between Danville and Greensboro' N. C., in a healthy country, and as secure from raids as any to be found. For such hands I will pay the following prices: $52 per month the owner clothing the hand; for well-grown boys, $25 per month—$300 per annum, the Company furnishing the usual clothing; $200 for the six months from the 1st January, to 1st July, the Company furnishing only the summer clothing; $60 per month, or $400 per annum, for negro carpenters. I will also give employment, during good behavior, to overseers who can bring with them to the work, a force of 12 to 15 men of proper qualifications, and these hands may be worked under them if preferred. For such service I will pay $60 per month and board. To any person who will collect and bring into this office a force of negro men, (subject to my inspection and approval,) hired for the year, or half year, on the above terms, I will pay a bonus of Ten Dollars per capita, for each hand received.

E. T. D. MYERS, Capt. Engineers,
Dec 17-t 10 J Chief En[illegible] P. R. R.

CHANGE OF PRICE AND [illegible]SS.

THE PRICE OF THE INGREDIEN[illegible]WHICH the Southern Hepatic Pills are made [illegible] more than doubled in three months, I am co[illegible] to advance my prices a little, and have therefo[illegible] ged my charges. Hereafter I will sell the Pills, [illegible] ner notice, at $2 a box, $20 a dozen, and $150 a [illegible]ly address is Goldsboro, N. C., where all letter[illegible] matter be directed to GEORGE [illegible]
Dec 30-[illegible]

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF EVERY MONTH I SHALL send a Special Agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded, free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 22 3t Surgeon [illegible] N. C.

ORDNANCE DEPART[illegible]
RALEIGH, N. C.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO [illegible]CHASE LEAD for this department. Persons h[illegible] large or small quantities will please apply at once. [illegible] give Sound of POWDER 5 for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. H[illegible] Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In[illegible] e of Ordnance.

FOUND,

ON MARKET SQUARE, YESTERDAY, A SMALL Pocket Book, containing a small sum of money.—The owner can have the same by applie[illegible] at this office, describing the same and payi[illegible] charges.
Dec 30-1t

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK W[illegible]G FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHA[illegible] Lotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, [illegible] if not superior, to any Ink manufactured North. E[illegible] person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen. It can be had either wholesale or retail [illegible] ressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with [illegible] manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fine to-day, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address

J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the Ink is given by the gentleman whose name is appended. He has used the Ink and can speak for it from qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not the equal, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Should any one who may try this Ink [illegible] a want of getting an excellent article of

[illegible]
Dec 2-6[illegible] Charlotte, N. C.

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[illegible]
Dec 2-6[illegible] Charlotte, N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS.

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$2 00	One week	$ 9 50
Two days	3 50	Two weeks	19 00
Three days	5 00	Three weeks	28 50
Four days	6 50	One month	36 00
Five days	8 00	Two months	72 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

If sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

STATE DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vaden, Buncombe, Governor
Lieut David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake, do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Bass, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brenden, Wake, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
James H. Foote, Iredell, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor
William A. Graham, Jr., Orange, Asst Adjt. General
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Mo. day in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—John L Bailey, Buncombe; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Silas H Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas [illegible]ockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor [illegible]erling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; [illegible]tle, Jr, Secretary.

Board of Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Governor Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, and [illegible]ner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

[illegible] M Wingate, is President of Wake Forest College, [illegible]ch is for the present suspended.

[illegible] is President of Trinity College [illegible]

[illegible] is President of Davidson College [illegible]

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro Military Academy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

ON THE 14TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1864, AT THE Smithfield Hotel, in Smithfield, I will expose to public sale all the FURNITURE belonging to said house, consisting of Beds and Bedsteads and Furniture, Tables, Washstands, Bowls and Pitchers, Chairs, Andirons, and many other things too tedious to mention. Cash will be required for all if preferred, or six month's time.

Dec 24-14t* Y. N. THORNTON.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Dec. 24th, 1863.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTING of

Surgeon HENRY JOYNER,
Surgeon R. B. HAYWOOD,

will meet in the town of Oxford, on Wednesday, the 6th of January.

At Roxboro, Person county, on Saturday, the 9th of January.

At Leasburg, Caswell county, on Monday and Tuesday, the 11th and 12th of January.

At Hillsborough, on Thursday, the 14th of January.

At Graham, in Alamance county, on Saturday, the [illegible]

At Chatham county, on Monday and Tues[illegible] of January, for the purpose of exa[illegible]ing exemption from Home Guard [illegible] disability.

EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 24-t18J Surgeon General.

Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co.,
RALEIGH, Dec. 11, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPA[illegible]ny have declared a semi[illegible]al dividend of 10 per cent., payable in Confederate currency, on and after Monday the 4th day of January, 1864.

W. W[illegible]VASS, Treasurer.

NOTICE!!

THE FIRM [illegible]RETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation o[illegible] & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All [illegible]he firm, and all to whom the concern is indeb[illegible]ase settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices.

Sept 9-tf CHAS. M. FARRISS

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail, postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING C[illegible]MS AGAINST THE estates of Benj. Marriott, K. Merriott, John Marriott and Isaac Proctar, will present them to my Attorney, [illegible] Rogers, or myself, immediately, as I desire to se[illegible] the [illegible]re estates at once.

[illegible]ANIEL SCARBOROUGH,
[illegible] Administrator, &c.

NORTH CAROLIN[illegible] EXPRESS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HERE[illegible] GIVEN, THAT THIS COMpany, chartered at [illegible]e present session of the Legislature, was on yesterday organized. The first meeting of subscribers for the election of officers, and other purposes, will be held in the town of Wilmington, on Saturday, 10th of January, 1864.

[illegible]-tawtd. S. L. BERNONT, President.

NOTICE—CONFEDERATE MONEY WANTED.

I HAVE FOR SALE ONE HUNDRED HOGSHEADS of Tobacco; also, six barrels of Nash Brandy. Apply to the subscriber, five miles north of Louisburg, Franklin county.

PETER E. FOSTER.
[illegible]-1w

THE SUBSCRIBER

[illegible] A SCHOOL IN THE TOWN OF [illegible] on the first Monday, (fourth of January) [illegible] this town, and will be ready to receive pupils on the first Monday in February next. Board can be procured in the highest families of Raleigh, [illegible] reasonable terms in the [illegible]

[illegible] THO. N. WAS[illegible]
[illegible] Tarboro, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 6, 1864.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

DAILY PROGRESS:

Six months	$10 00
Three months	6 00
Two months	4 00
One month	2 00

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $10 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

Advertisements will be inserted for $2 a square (eight lines solid minion or less) for the first, and $1:50 for every additional insertion.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or bringing them at this office for our use.

☞ **Fifteen cents for Rags**—fifteen cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

Attend to the Soldiers.

We are assured that North Carolina has been able, so far, to furnish an abundance of clothing to her troops, if we except shoes and blankets. These cannot be furnished in sufficient quanties, because the authorities cannot procure him. But the soldiers must be supplied and the people at home must do it. Let every family do what it can in the way of blankets and shoes, and all will be supplied, for there are but few that cannot spare a part of what they have and keep themselves comfortable. If you have a blanket to spare, send it to some soldier that has none and if you have a son, brother or friend in the army who is without shoes, manage to have a good pair made and sent to them. We can do much better without these things than the men who have to live in the open air, and who have to endure all the hardships of the camp, the march and the battle field. And besides, these brave men deserve all and more than we can do for them, and we should see that they be made comfortable.

Leaving the Country.

Large numbers of the descendants of Randolph and Pocahontas are leaving that part of the soil of the Old Dominion in possession of the Confederates, for the land of Pierpont. Their patriotic fire burned brightly while they could speculate and make money out of the sufferings of the country, but now when they are called to the front they take the wings of the morning and fly away.

The Petersburg *Express* of Monday has the following:

STILL THEY GO.—It is estimated that fully forty or fifty of the young men of this city, whom the recent law enacted by Congress would have placed in the army, have taken unto themselves golden wings and left the country. It is stated that they did not all leave per blockade running steamers, but that many availed themselves of a more easy method to reach Yankeedom, by simply flanking and avoiding our pickets. James river is broad enough on favorable nights to bear them safely to the haven where they would be, and no doubt, even within the past few days, many of them have glided silently down its current.

Rather Excited.

The excitement in this city in reference to the bill of the Military Committee, proposing to conscript the whole male population, is considerable, and the premiums for exemptions run pretty high. We hope that the wisdom of Congress will not overlook the fact that the army must be fed. Soldiers, like other mortals, must eat.

The Virginia Central railroad, during every twenty-four hours, transports to the army of Northern Virginia an amount of freight which it would require a thousand wagons and drivers, and four thousand mules or horses, ten days to transport the same distance.—*Examiner.*

Now if this be true, and we suppose it is, the adoption of Mr. Gaither's proposition to put all railroad employees in the army, would compel General Lee's army to fall back to its supplies, or disband. In fact it is apparent to every intelligent man that our armies cannot be kept up without the railroads, and it is strange that any sane man should ever have thought of so absurd a thing as is embraced in Gaither's resolution.

Now that the gallant General John H. Morgan breathes Confederate air again, we hope he will settle the matter, by a statement over his own signature, as to whether or not the Yankees shaved his head and put on him the prison garb. If they were guilty of this infamous treatment of a brave and chivalrous man, let the world know it.

A Richmond paper, giving a review of the market, says liquors are rather heavy. Rather *light*, we think, for speculators have watered the stock on hand until there is hardly a smell of whisky left, and a small chap can't hold enough to make him "tight."

The barbers of Richmond have struck for higher wages and now charge one dollar for a shave and ditto for blacking boots—heavy, muddy cavalry boots two dollars. The "trades" must live.

The *Examiner* says it is understood that General Braxton Bragg is to be appointed Secretary of War, and that he will accept.

Curran said of the Liberty of the Press: "That great Sentinel of the State, that grand detector of public imposture; guarded, because when it sinks, there sinks with it, in one common grave, the liberty of the subject and the security of the crown."

Obedience to Law.

No person in North Carolina desires to resist constituted authorities, and those who have substitutes in the service may as well make up their minds to go in until the State Judges decide in their favor. We are free to admit that, while the war has to be continued every man who can be of more service in the army than at home, ought to be there; but armies must eat as well as fight, and unless the matter of production be looked to the revolution will fail, not for want of men, but for the want of something to subsist the army on. The whole matter of exemptions will be settled, we suppose, at an early day.

On the subject of substitution the *Examiner* says:

"The substitute question—one of the most vexed questions which the present Congress had to decide—has been settled. The bill has been signed, and is now a law. All good men and true will acquiesce in the decision, as they have acquiesced in other decisions. The army yielded, in 1862, with a good grace to the cancelling of their contract with the government. The volunteers saw that the salvation of the country depended on their remaining under arms; they remained. The promised furlough was withheld in thousands of instances; they submitted. The promised liberty of transfer was not granted, except as a special favor in individual instances; and yet there was no mutiny and little murmuring. The hardship was as great, the sense of injustice as poignant, as they can be now. Let this example be followed by those who are innocent sufferers by what some choose to call this change of policy. Let those who have abused the immunity which they had gained by their better fortune awake to a sense of their shortcomings, and bear, with what philosophy they can, the dissipation of their golden dreams of indefinite extortion and unlimited enrichment. Any attempt at vengeance will recoil on their own heads, and, unless we are greatly mistaken, the natural evil consequences of the measure will be grave enough to glut the fire. True wisdom, as well as true patriotism, requires them to put on as good a face as possible what is a sad game enacted. Yet few will follow our well-meant advice. Hundreds have already left the country in anticipation of the action of Congress. Thousands will soon withdraw in virtuous indignation at the pusillanimity of our legislators. The children of Israel will decamp in companies of fifties and hundreds, and hasten back to the flesh-pots of Egypt, weary of the unsubstantial manna of Confederate notes, and frightened by the fiery serpents of conscription. Others may hail this new edition of the Reign of Terror and with satisfaction; but we see in it only the general moral regeneration of the department of unfortunate unemployed. A double portion of their spirit will rest on the cripples and octogenarians of the Confederacy, who are to be our sole exempts; and skete on hands will clutch, and toothless gums mumble with still more eagerness and greater relish than even the fleeing hordes of Mammonites.

We are told, the army demanded the compansation of the privileged class whose wealth had procured them exemption from the perils and privations of the field. The army has got what it demanded. It has received its New Year's gift—as one of the advocates of the measure called it. What else does it want? Will it be satisfied with that sop—that tiny *bonne bouche*? Certainly not. If members of Congress persist in treating the army as if it were a prætorian cohort, instead of an assemblage of citizens, organized for the purpose of self-defence, we may look forward to new claims for new donatives, and fresh demands to enforce fresh demands. Now we yield to the clamor of our adulation for our real army. It is a select body; far more than the hasty inspection of the minister required me to suppose, and we are not fully satisfied that the sentiment of our true defenders was so very clamorous for the measure which has just been passed. Every real soldier knew, six months ago—a year ago—that he was in for the war. No one dreamed that the army would be disbanded at the close of three years' service. The idea of affixing any condition to continued service was utterly foreign to the noble men who have been battling for the country; and it was criminal to create discontent by suggesting it. We shall next be informed that the army will not be satisfied unless all exemptions are done away with, and the whole male population be enrolled. Absentees and deserters may desire it in the hope of escaping the punishment due their dereliction of duty. It is so much easier to catch a middle aged civilian, encumbered with the care of a large family, than an old soldier, who has had three years' practice in flanking pickets and laying out in the woods, that our conscript officers will hardly trouble themselves about pursuing the warier and more dangerous game. But the men who answer to their names when drawn up in line of battle have too much sense to burn their commissary wagons and trust to the contents of their enemies haversacks, too enlarged views of the requirements of civil life to demand a disorganization of the society to which they themselves ultimately belong.

THE CRISIS.

Under this head the Atlanta *Appeal* has the following article:

We had the pleasure of meeting yesterday evening with a gentleman of intelligence and past high position in connection with the executive government of Alabama, returned to the North by way of Nassau. He left some time since in Warsaw sound, and went on board a Federal supply ship, and after running through the blockading squadron as far down as St. John's, Florida, was taken to Beaufort, and from thence to Charleston, South Carolina. Remaining a day in Charleston harbor, towed along side the Iron-sides—a day of fierce shelling—he was carried to Fortress Monroe, and from thence further North. He left New York on the 12th November for Nassau, via St. Johns and Halifax, and left Nassau on the 6th December, landing at Wilmington.

Our friend is a man ardently attached to the South and her cause; is a man of sagacious intelligence, having good eyes and ears, and not at all given to croaking or self-delusion. He represents the feeling of the North as well nigh totally and fully organized against us. Every person with whom he conversed, whether high or low, rich or poor, intelligent or ignorant, official or unofficial, being agreed upon the necessity of our subjugation, and in the determination to accomplish it, at whatever expense of time, or labor, or money. He says that the mob in New York, Lee's march into Pennsylvania, and Morgan's raid into Ohio, furnished Lincoln with the reason and the means for subordinating the whole of the popular feeling of the country to the Government in its work of subjugation; and that now the whole thought of the country, as its whole desire, is directed in that and no other channel. He says that what of discontent exists against the administration is outside the great question of the war: the Union, and, while finding many or persons' expression in regard to things current, it finds same in regard to the cause, or to the war—to the justice of the first, or the mode of conducting the last.

The subject of negro enlistments, which at first was the subject of very violent opposition on the part of those calling themselves conservatives, now commands, by reason of its seeming to work so well and relieving many white people from the burdens and risks of military service, the willing assent of all—slaveholders not less than others. He says the people were never so contented, because never so prosperous; that every department of industry and investment is thriving beyond precedent; that there is active demand for labor at treble the rates of times of peace, and abundance of supplies of every kind at advanced rates, but not beyond the power of ability to purchase at reasonable prices, and cheap, very cheap, compared with prices here.

He says further that everything in the way of production for the war, on a scale proportionate to its magnitude, at their armories and navy yards are crowded with workmen and laborers, shadowing forth the future of the war as colossal compared with the past, and that the navy, in its improved iron clads particularly, when completed, England nor France, nor the world has ever seen. Twenty-eight new vessels, to which, he says, their present iron clads are mere experiments, will be ready for use by the spring, and perhaps fifty more later in the year. One, the Dictator, said to be invaluable, and truly formidable in size, with two turrets, each armed with two guns of heavy caliber, and two casemates, each armed with four guns, was launched while he was there. He says she can be penetrated with no missile, and from the effect of the shots, as witnessed by himself upon such iron clads as they have at Charleston, he is not disposed to doubt the information. He says the capture of Wilmington and Richmond, are with them foregone and inevitable conclusions.

Now, it may be that our friend, as is the disposition of the human mind, may, without any thought or purpose of the kind, have exaggerated what he saw and heard around him, during his compulsory abode at the North; but, after making all due allowances for the possible mental influence, we think it will be admitted, that there is enough in his statement to induce us to believe that our subjugation is the stubborn purpose of the United States, and that the scale of her preparation is looking toward that inevitable result; and that the practical questions which present themselves for us are, What are our means of resistance, and what are we doing to organize these means?

This is obviously, on what we all know of our own situation, without reference to the statement above, the crisis of the revolution, the turning point in our history. Our future fate will very much depend upon what we do in the next few months. While the necessity is understood universally and to find expression in every journal has a remedy either editorial or in communication, which consists in general terms, in the increase of the army, followed by the general exhortation to the country to furnish the sinews more patriotism and the army more men. We have had the same intelligent suggestions and appeals almost from the very beginning of the war, and the cry is still they come. The obvious statement of the fact and remedy does not seem to meet the question.

We do not know to what extent the country is deficient in patriotism, nor the army actually deficient in men. We only know that every measure asked for, or even suggested by the President, has been granted, and that if we are still unequal to the emergencies of the contest, one of two things is but too obvious, either that we have not the requisite strength, or that we stand in need of more intellect in the Government and army, in the place of that which we have. The cry of every message from the President is more legislation, to give him more absolute control of the men and resources of the country, and the cry of his friends is to give him more power. His first demand was for a reserve force, to consist of those between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five; his second, for his increase from thirty to forty-five, and now, his third is, for those between sixteen and eighteen, and between forty-five and fifty-five, and his last may be for the women and those between fifty-five and seventy-five, when he will have the whole population under his military control, which will satisfy the political aspiration of his friends.

We would suggest as the President was called to his present position without full knowledge of the inequality of the task, he was called to it under the presumption that he had the intellect to supply the disparity. This was claimed for him. How far the claim has been met, the condition of the country may at present decide. For the future we only know that while the country will do all, as it has done all, the dependence must be upon the intelligence of the Government, and that no further exactions upon the rights or interests of the people will supply its place, or save the cause and country.

THE ESCAPE OF MORGAN AND SOME OF HIS MEN.

The *Appeal* says:

We yesterday had quite an interesting interview with two young Kentuckians, Mr. Henry J. Mead and Jacob Hill, of Morgan's command, who made their escape from Camp Douglas, at Chicago, in the latter part of November. Having rigged themselves out in citizen's dress, they remained a day at Chicago, when they took passage on the cars for Cincinnati, where they also spent one day. They then proceeded to Louisville, their home, where they spent a week, making themselves known only to a few confidential friends.

On their way out from Louisville, they accidentally fell in with Gen. Morgan, in Nelson county, near Bardstown, with whom they remained until they reached this side of Tennessee river. They found Gen. Morgan with an ox whip in his possession, passing himself off with those to whom he did not care to reveal himself, as a Government agent, engaged in buying up mules. They traveled altogether at night by the assistance of faithful guides, and lay by in day time, making at one time as many as sixty-five miles in one night. As a general thing they found the people of Kentucky true and loyal, always ready and willing to aid them in any way in their power. Oftener than otherwise, Gen. Morgan made himself known to the people, who seemed to be in raptures at his escape, and offering him every assistance in their power. During his progress through the State he was presented with two very fine horses. We should have stated that Capt. T. H. Hines, who planned the escape of Morgan from the Ohio penitentiary, came through with the party. Captains Shelton and Taylor were re-captured in Kentucky.

The party crossed Cumberland river at Turkey neck bend, three miles below Burkesville. In Overton county, Tenn., the party with some thirty-five others of Morgan's men, who came out with them, crossing the Tennessee river at Ferchee's island, on rafts hastily constructed from logs. Here all but four or five lost their horses, a party of Federal soldiers falling upon them before they had perfected the crossing. One of their party was also captured here, all the others making their escape. Here Gen. Morgan and Capt. Hines, having saved their horses, separated from the main party, and pursued their way into South Carolina.

The remainder, under the command of Capt. Dan. Ray, made the best of their way on foot, travelling over the rough and mountainous country all that night, and were at one time two days without food. They very soon, however, succeeded in pressing a sufficient number of horses for their use, when they moved on more rapidly, crossing the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad near Athens, Tenn. They thence proceeded across the Hiwassee river, and came into our lines at Dalton.

The entire trip of these gentlemen, from Chicago to Dalton, was marked with almost uninterrupted success, though they mention many hair-breadth escapes, which only served to give zest to the adventure. They are of opinion that at least half of Morgan's men have escaped from Camp Douglas, as hardly a day passed that a greater or less number did not make their escape. When the news of Morgan's escape reached the camp, a body of forty of his men broke over the guards, most of whom made their escape.

ON THE PASTURES GRASS.—We learn that the Quartermaster at this place has ordered to be turned over to the Government distillery here, 30,000 bushels of corn, to be manufactured into whisky. This, it is estimated, will make 90,000 gallons. This distillery has been running for months already, and it is probable has turned out, within the time, from ten to fifty thousand gallons—probably will not fall short of 250,000 per year. And now is another Government establishment in Virginia, yielding, it is reported, 500,000 gallons; besides several others, in other States, doing less more. All together, we suppose, there is not less than 2,000,000 gallons furnished the Government per annum. Now, in the name of hungry women and children, what need has the Government for so much whisky? The soldiers in the field do not get it. They do not get full rations of bread, meat and other necessaries of life, to say nothing of many lesser items they are entitled to. Whisky is out of the question for them, unless sick, and seldom even then. And not a sick soldier requires it. Suppose one out of every number requiring stimulants, and the in a year 90,000. This would the use of liquor, for the man would have to drink about consume the Government whisky part of the public service. Bar-keepers 0 drinks to the gallon; but we suppose sick and feeble men would be given as heavy draughts as are usually taken at public bars by well men. A gallon, therefore, dealt out by careful considerate army and hospital surgeons, would most likely run out one hundred drinks. This would give to each man about twenty drinks per day, which it must be admitted is pretty heavy allowance. Now, if it be true that we have 30,000 sick soldiers all the year round, requiring that much whiskey for their medical use, then it is right that the Government should provide it, if possible. But we are in the dark on the subject, not knowing the number of sick, nor the quantity necessary for them. But this will is expressly forbidden by enactment of the ture of this State; and in view of the acknowledged scarcity of breadstuffs, we believe the law ought to be enforced to prevent it. There are portions of the Confederacy where grain is much more abundant and at less cost than here; so that if whisky must be had, it would be better for Government to send its orders for it, or its distilleries to make it, to those sections. Corn is said to be very abundant in portions of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, the latter State in particular; where it sells at from one to two dollars per bushel. Let the whisky be made there, and send the tithe corn of North Carolina to feed our starving horses in Virginia, already on the short allowance of five pounds per day, and for weeks without fodder, except the dry grass they pick in the fields.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

The *Watchman* says distilling grain is prohibited by the Legislature of this State, and hopes the law will be enforced. After its prating about supporting the "Government" how dare it ask the State authorities to get up a *conflict!* No, *Mr. Watchman*, we must give up the grain and everything else that the Government may demand, for the people have no power and State laws and State authority will soon be wholly disregarded. Gov. Vance has already entered his protest against this wanton destruction of grain, and will do all he can to prevent it, but we have no idea he will be listened to at Richmond. Those who rule there seem determined to ignore all State authority. We hope better counsels may prevail.

NIGGERS ARE A LUXURY.

We hope we shall not be considered an enemy of the Confederate Government or of the "institution" by transferring the following from the columns of the Richmond *Enqairer* of the 2ad to our own sheet:

LIVING IN 1864.—There was the same extent of excitement among the people on yesterday concerning the hiring rates as there was a day or two ago on the substitute question. To many the sudden increase in the prices for service was absolutely shocking, and the plan of deviating into the experiment of doing without the irrepressible nigger was discussed with considerable freedom. For servant men, as dining-room waiters and the like, owners asked from $500 to $750—the larger number, however, being from $500 to $600. Boys, for similar service, commanded from $200 to $450. First rate cooks were offered at from $400 to $700. Girls $200 to $400. To these rates is added the usual obligation of the one who hires to furnish clothing, and also to board the servant. It is very plain, therefore, that numerous families will begin to induct the young, half-grown scions of their respective houses into the mysteries of cooking and housekeeping, and many an amiable young creature will find herself waiting-maid, as well as mistress, of her own apartment, and probably of two or three others besides; while Mr. John and his worthy co-mates of the hebbledehoy stage of existence, will be taught the uses of adversity at the wood-pile and the coal-cellar, and in getting up at six in the morning to light the kitchen fire, black his own boots, and "tote" the water.

We will venture to say that there is not a white man or woman, old or young in this community, dependent upon a stated salary alone for his or her support, who does more than secure subsistence and clothing, and if the owners of slaves were considerate they would not expect very much more for their ebonshins.

The hotel keepers have already taken up the tune, and advanced the rates of board at from $12 to $15 per day—brought about principally by the doubled and trebled prices they now have to pay for servants, and, of course, the prospect of a speedy advance upon every thing else. The boarding house keepers, to a great extent, have also notified their boarders that henceforth from $40 to $80 per week will cover the ordinary expenses at their respective establishments, and nothing less.

House rent is on the same scoot upwards. We met a man yesterday whose heart was almost broken because he had met another man a few minutes before, who had offered him $8,500 a year for one of his houses, and he had pledged it two months ago for $2,000, to a poor lady from the South.

THE YANKEE CAPITAL SAFE.—Emerson Etheridge, the renegade East Tennesseean, has been blighted by the Yankee Government, and has become very strong in his opposition to it in consequence. In a series of letters written to the Chicago *Times*, he attempts to show the people how they are humbugged. The satistical rascal gets off the following on the "Safety of the Capital:"

At present, however, the capital is safe, and the army is safe. This amazing statement is made by the Administration organs, and the people are expected to be jubilant over the fact. Safe! Shameful, humiliating confession. Safe from what? Safe from capture by the rebels whom we have been fighting for nearly three years! Safe from capture by the rebels, whose ports we have blockaded; whom we have deprived of mails and medicines; whose backbone we have broken more than a dozen times; whom we have ridiculed as ragged, starving and dirty; to whom we at first refused to accord the rights of belligerents; with whom for a long time, we refused to exchange prisoners; whose privateersmen we loudly boasted we would hang as pirates! Safe from capture by the rebels whose military power, as Mr. Seward lately assured the world, was broken and entirely exhausted! Safe from capture by the rebels, to conquer whom we are now called upon to raise the pitiful number of three hundred thousand more men, in addition to the seventeen hundred thousand whom these same rebels have already kept so actively employed! Safe! safe indeed! Oh, shame, where is thy blush? Will we ever conquer the rebels at this rate? Rather, however, are we going to surrender, confess, subjugate, and finish matters by remitting "safe" in our capital?

CONSCRIBING FOREIGNERS.—Under the head the Richmond *Sentinel*, supposed Government organ, says:

We fear that Congress is taking counsel of our resentments, rather than of right, in some of the measures proposed relative to foreigners within our limits. It is strangely argued that we are at liberty to order as we may, concerning foreigners resident here, because foreign nations have not recognized We suppose, however, that we have at least recognized ourselves, and in so doing, have recognized our obligations to obey the laws that govern and restrain nations, and which constitute, as to such, the ruld of right from these laws we cannot absolve ourselves.

The proposition to force foreigners into our military service and require of them duties which other nations do not in similar circumstances require, resolves itself, in fact, into a simple retaliation against other powers for their failure to recognize us. It is thus a hostile act. Have we reflected how far this may proceed, and into what it may grow? Have we not enemies enough? And if we are offended with the cold neutrality of Europe and the covert favor shown our foes by England, would it better our cause to substitute these by active and open hostilities against us? Let us act wisely and prudently, and not from passion—remembering that one is the first step that costs!"

The Salisbury *Watchman* thinks we are a Job comforter. We can say to that concern that we have the independence to tell the truth, even though it be unpleasant to its partizans. We make no hypocritical professions of being better than other men are, but we have never been indoctrinated in that school that makes falsehood a virtue and truth a vice. The honest masses have been betrayed and ruined by sleek faced hypocrites, and they need expect no mercy at our hands.

We are authorized to announce Wm. R. CRAWFORD as a candidate for Constable in the Raleigh District at the ensuing election on the 18th instant.
Jan 6 td

We are authorized and requested to announce AUGUSTUS L. LOUGEE as a candidate for Commissioner from Middle Ward, at the election on the 18th inst.
Jan 5-td

We are authorized and requested to announce W. R. RICHARDSON as a candidate for re-election as Commissioner in the Middle Ward, at the election on the 18th inst.
Jan 5-td

At the request of many friends N. S Harris announces himself a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward.
Jan 1-td

We are authorized and requested to announce T. H. BRIGGS as a candidate for Commissioner of the Western Ward at the Municipal election on the 18th instant.
Jan 2-td

We are requested to announce J. J. Overby a candidate for re-election as a Commissioner in the Eastern Ward.
Jan 1-td

We are authorized to announce Dr. R B. Haywood as a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward.
Jan 1-td

Mr. Editor.—Permit us to suggest to the voters of the Western Ward the name of ALEX. CREECH, Esq., for a seat in the next Board of Commissioners for the city. He will be supported by
Dec 23 tf MANY VOTERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING UNCALLED FOR IN THE POST OFFICE at Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 5th, 1864. The postage is two cents. Call for advertised letters and give date of list.

B	Mooneyham, J W
Burns, S A	Maclin, Antny
Brown, Mrs Caroline	Medlin, Mrs L E
Brown, Michael	**N**
Burwell, Capt	Newsom, John
D	Oholshine, Julius
Dellin, Mrs W	**P**
Day, Francis M	Parks, Miss Sarah 2
Dan, W A	Perry, Robt
F	Price, Miss Martha
Faucel, Alex	Parker, Dr C M
Farr, Frederic	Person, Mrs S
Freeman, E W	Penny, Miss Missouri
G	Petteforce, Mrs E
Grimes, R N	Pool, Peter
Gibbon, Miss M	Pugh, David
Grubbs, Anderson	**R**
H	Russell, Jno P
Howell, Freeman	Riddick, Dr Joseph 3
Hudson, Mrs S E	Richardson, W T
Horton, Bery	Riddicke, Miss Martha
Horton, G L	**S**
Harrell, Alexander	Stowe, Col W A
Hobby, Willis	Stephens, Miss Susan
Hodg, Louisa	Sater, Miss Jutsey
Hinton, Mrs Mary	Sanders, E T
K	Sneed, Andrew W
Keith, Miss Elizabeth	**T**
Kelly, Jacob E	Thom, Jno C
Kelly, Mrs Kate	**W**
Kendal, H L	Williams, Miss Zaney
King, D C	Wright, Miss Anna
L	Wood, Miss Sarah H
Loyd, Wm J	Watkins, Mrs Mary
Lindsay, D D	**Z**
M	Zimmer & Webb
Moore, Mr John	

Jan 6-1t GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.

AUCTION SALE.

IN ADDITION TO THE SALE OF ARTICLES ADvertised to be sold to-morrow, the 7th, we will sell 1 barrel Crushed Sugar, 1 keg Cream Tartar, a lot of Matches and a Spring Mattrass.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Jan 6-1t Auctioneers.

LAND FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, ON THE 16TH OF JAN'Y, 1864, at public auction, by decree of Court, at the Court House door in Greenville, N. C., a valuable Tract of Land belonging to the estate of the late Col. G. B. Singletary. This tract contains between seven and eight hundred acres, is situated in Pitt County below Greenville and between Tar River and Tranter's Creek.
H. SHEPARD,
Jan 6-10t* Administrator.

SHAWL LOST.

ABOUT THE 22D OF DECEMBER LAST A VALUable, large, heavy shawl, grey with stripes, was lost between one of the hotels in this city and the Railroad Depot, or at the Depot. A liberal reward will be paid the finder if left at the PROGRESS OFFICE.
Jan 6-3t*

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER WANTS TO HIRE A GOOD MAN and a good Woman, for the present year, to go in the country. Apply to Editor Progress, Raleigh, or
S. C. MARCOM,
Jan 6-2t* Morrisville, N. C.

WANTED TO HIRE,

FOR THE PRESENT YEAR, A GOOD CHILD'S Nurse and House Girl. None but an active, intelligent girl will answer. Apply at
Jan 6-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

$25 REWARD.

STRAYED OFF OR STOLEN FROM THE YARBOrough House a large white and liver colored Pointer Dog, with a double nose and a long keen tail. The above reward will be paid for his return to S. W. Scott at the Yarborough House, Raleigh, N. C. J. H. HOPE.
Jan 6-3t*

FOR HIRE.

A NEGRO MAN, A NO. 1 CIRCULAR SAWYER, for hire. Also Boiler Plate and Flues for sale. Apply to Box 91, P. O., Raleigh.
Jan 5-4t

MINERS WANTED.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, AT LOCKVILLE, IN Chatham County, N. C., a number of good Miners who understand working Copper Mines. The very highest wages will be paid, and steady employment given. Report at once to the undersigned at Lockville.
J. M. BECK & CO.
Jan 6-1w* Standard publish 1 month.

FOR SALE.

N. C. TREASURY NOTES, 61 AND 62 ISSUES. 1 N. C. 6 per cent. Bond.
W. H. JONES.
Jan 6-4t*